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In Memoriam - William A. Anderson; Norval Baker; Jacob Corwin Blumer; William Harold Davis; E. W. Lindstrom; W. H. McFarland; Thomas C. Stephens; Charles S. Trachsel; Emery Ernest Watson

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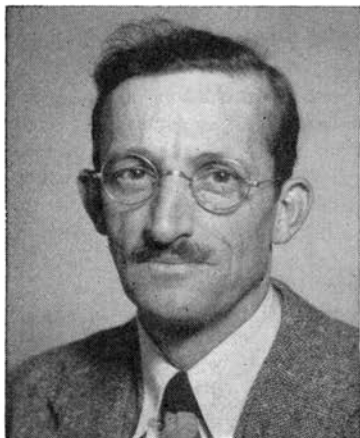
IN MEMORIAM

William A. Anderson

1900-1949

Professor William A. Anderson, Associate Professor of Botany in the State University of Iowa, died February 20, 1949. He had been a member of the University faculty for over seventeen years. His critical illness was relatively brief and he had carried on his major activities until near the Christmas recess.

He was born in Ballard County, Kentucky, January 25, 1900, and was the son of William Arthur Anderson and Mellie McGehee Anderson. He entered



William A. Anderson

the University of Kentucky from which institution he received the bachelor's degree in 1923 and his master's degree in 1924. Then for about two years he was under appointment at the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station. During this period occurred his marriage to Miss Ann Riddell. The following biennium was spent at the University of Tennessee where he was instructor in botany. This position he resigned to accept a teaching fellowship at Harvard where he continued his graduate study towards the doctorate which he received in 1931. In September of that year he began his work at the State University of Iowa taking over much of the responsibility for the taxonomy of vascular plants.

Professor Anderson's work here, in addition to teaching taxonomy, included primary responsibility for the angiosperm herbarium and he was also helpful in various other departmental activities. He organized and taught successfully a course in economic plants and also helped in various ways with the general introductory course in botany. He was active in departmental seminars and committee work and attracted a number of graduate students whose study and research he directed in candidacy for higher degrees. In addition he was often drafted for various university responsibilities and was a member of the students' advisory staff. During World War II he taught physics to air-force students. Over a period of years he was a member of the staff at the Iowa Lakeside Laboratory on Lake Okoboji. In addition to his duties as instructor there he was consultant for graduate students and carried out a continuing research relative to the re-establishment of prairie plants on a forty acre tract of cultivated land that belonged to the Laboratory.

Professor Anderson's major researches dealt with the taxonomy of vascular plants. His publications included papers on the ferns of Kentucky and

Tennessee as well as some angiosperms of these states, various observations on the distribution of seed plants, ecological interpretations of plants in the lake region of northwestern Iowa, and others describing his conclusions about the return of the prairie on previously cultivated land. Various published notes, comments and reviews supplemented the longer papers as records of his observations and researches.

He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, The Botanical Society of America, New England Botanical Club, Fern Society, American Association of Plant Taxonomists, American Association of University Professors and the Iowa Academy of Science.

Doctor Anderson had an alert mind, scholarly instincts and had developed an accurate memory which served him well in his professional work. While his primary interest was in taxonomy his knowledge of ecology and plant geography enabled him to know plants not only as individuals but also in their varied associations. As a teacher he enjoyed friendly relations with his students who appreciated deeply his fund of information underneath and beyond the formal classroom presentations.

Surviving Professor Anderson are the widow, Mrs. Ann R. Anderson; two children, Hugh R. and Cornelia, both high school students; his mother; two brothers and a sister.

Professor and Mrs. Anderson enjoyed, with their children, a happy and rounded home life which they generously shared with students and friends. Recent summers took them as a family by car on several trips, some of them quite far afield. The collections, photographs and memories of these excursions were freely shared with others. In addition to university associations they were helpfully active in community affairs as well as church responsibilities.

ROBERT B. WYLIE,
State University of Iowa

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Norval Baker

1913-1948

Norval Baker, son of Oliver Perry and Nellie Ferguson Baker, was born near Holden, Missouri, September 22, 1913. A year later his parents moved to Sac City, Iowa, where in 1931 he was graduated from high school. His collegiate training, which was unavoidably interrupted after a year at Drake University, was resumed in 1935 at Iowa State College, where he majored in entomology and received the degree, Bachelor of Science, in 1938.



Norval Baker

Mr. Baker took special interest in the subject of apiculture and, during his undergraduate days, displayed considerable ability in the handling of honey bees. When, in 1940, the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station was in need of a man with this talent, it turned to him. Under the title of Technician in the Entomology and Economic Zoology Section, he became the writer's assistant in research on honey bees. Because of his quiet, cautious disposition and his capacity for painstaking observation, he was well fitted for the work.

Having taken advantage of the opportunity to carry part-time graduate work, he had completed the requirements for, and was granted the degree, Master of Science, in December of 1942, at which time he was granted a leave of absence to serve with the armed forces. Mr. Baker enlisted in the 4th Malaria Survey Unit and was sent to New Guinea. Upon completion of Officer Candidate School, attended in Australia, he was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in the Medical Administration Corps. Lieutenant Baker served with the 27th General Hospital in New Guinea, the Philippines and Japan. In the spring of 1946 he was released from active duty, as a 1st Lieutenant in the Officer's Reserve Corps.

Upon release from military service, Lieutenant Baker resumed his work with honey bees at the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, under a Research Fellowship which enabled him, at the same time, to pursue studies towards the degree, Doctor of Philosophy.

Indications of declining health became noticeable within a few months after his return to civilian life, but he stuck to his work with great determination long after others with less zeal for an education would have given up. The nature of his ailment was obscure and remained so to the end, which came at the Veterans' Hospital in Des Moines on September 26, 1948.

Lieutenant Baker was married September 8, 1946, to Zada Elizabeth Cheney of Des Moines, who survives him, as do also his parents, six brothers and three sisters.

Norval Baker was a member of the Iowa Academy of Science, American

Association of Economic Entomologists, Odd Fellows Lodge, Christian Church and the Ames Municipal Band, in which he served a term as its president. As a student and research worker he showed cooperation, application and resourcefulness. As a technician he displayed skill, inventiveness, neatness and orderliness. Although unassuming, he accepted responsibility readily and at all times was courteous, responsive and wholly dependable.

As the result of a suggestion from Mrs. Baker, funds that otherwise might have gone for flowers are providing useful as well as fitting memorials. These are being established in the public libraries at Sac City and Ames, and at Iowa State College Library, through gifts of books dedicated to the memory of her husband. With few exceptions, these books deal with one or another of the fields of interest to which he had been ardently devoted, such as the honey bee, music and photography. The Ames Post of Veterans of Foreign Wars presented to the Ames Public Library a beautiful four-volume "Pictorial History of the Second World War," to which is appended, in the front of each volume, the service record of Lieutenant Baker.

O. W. PARK,
Iowa State College

Jacob Corwin Blumer

1872-1948

Jacob Corwin Blumer was born December 4, 1872, in the village of Engi, Switzerland. He was the first son of John and Elizabeth Blumer. At the age of seven years, he came to America with his parents and younger brother John. The family settled near West Grove in Davis County, Iowa, and a year later moved to Renwick. In 1883, the home was established in the community of Luverne in Kossuth County, where Jacob with his brothers John,



Jacob Corwin Blumer

Paul, William, Henry, and his sister Anna all attended the Luverne High School. Jacob later was enrolled in the northern Iowa Normal and Commercial School at Algona.

Like most farm boys, Jacob's time was filled from dawn to dusk with routine tasks but he found time for school and home study and after some years of alternately attending school, teaching, and doing other work to earn his way, he entered the Iowa State College, then known as the Iowa Agricultural College, from which he was graduated in 1901 with the degree, Bachelor of Scientific Agriculture.

After graduation, Mr. Blumer spent the field season of 1901 in northern Idaho as a student assistant in the Forest Service. The following winter he travelled on the west coast where he visited Luther Burbank, at Santa Rosa. Post graduate work in botany and horticulture was pursued at Iowa State College under the leadership of Dr. L. H. Pammel and Professor H. C. Price. The summer of 1902 found Blumer engaged in field work for the Forest Service in central, western and northwestern Nebraska as well as the Black Hills of South Dakota. On return to Washington, D. C., he was sent as a member of a survey party to the longleaf pine forest of Texas in the winter of 1903, and later to the Pike's Peak regions of Colorado where he spent several months on an inspection trip to the southwestern part of that state. When again in Washington during 1904, he worked on an experimental problem with pine seeds, in which the Forest Service cooperated with the Seed Laboratory of the Department of Agriculture.

After this period of diverse experience in the field alternating with laboratory and office work in Washington, Blumer entered the University of Michigan for graduate study with Professor Filibert Roth. About this time he became a forest assistant in New Mexico to which state he again returned, in 1906, after a year of graduate study at the University of Michigan.

On his return to New Mexico, he rode horseback to Arizona where a collection of the plants of the Chiricahua Mountains was made. During the winter of 1907 he was assistant to Doctors Spaulding, Livingston and Cannon at the Desert Laboratory of the Carnegie Institute of Washington, at Tucson,

Arizona. From 1906 to 1911 Blumer conducted an exploratory survey of the southwest in New Mexico, Arizona and the adjacent border of Mexico. During the five year period he traveled 5,000 miles, chiefly on horseback.

In 1911, a northward trip was made through the Central States. At this time he visited at home and attended an alumni reunion at Iowa State College. Traveling northward through Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota and Saskatchewan, he reached Saskatoon where he engaged in the real estate business for two years.

From 1913-16, Blumer was employed in a study of Forest Resources and Forest Conditions of Saskatchewan for the Canadian Commission of Conservation. During this period he made an unofficial trip covering 8000 miles within the province, chiefly through the forest belt among the northern Indians. While still connected with the Canadian government, Mr. Blumer again visited Arizona making three journeys relative to walnut propagation. After finishing the work in Saskatchewan in 1916, Mr. Blumer was offered a similar post in Manitoba and Alberta; but it appears that his survey for the Canadian Commission of Conservation was concluded about 1916.

Concerning the next five years, the occupation of the botanist is not known. However, Blumer resumed farming the latter part of his life, the last twenty-five years of which was spent on his farm near Clinton, Minnesota.

The botanical contributions of Blumer were of several kinds. Based upon his travels and explorations papers were written, plant collections made and distributed, and several hitherto unreported species bear his name. They include: *Castilleja Blumeri* Standley, *Muhlenbergia* 5:46. 1909; *Castilleja austromontana* Standley and Blumer, *Muhlenbergia* 7:44. 1911; *Lupinus Blumeri* Greene, *Leaflets Bot. Obs. & Crit.* 2:23. 1909; and *Senecio Blumeri* Greene, *Leaflets Bot. Obs. & Crit.* 23:20. 1909.

The following collections were reported in a resumé of his work which he prepared at the request of Dr. L. H. Pammel in 1916: Flora of the CHIRICAHUA MOUNTAINS in Arizona, were collected and distributed in 1906-1908. They comprised over 1000 species of flowering plants. THE PLANTS OF THE RINCON MOUNTAINS, Arizona including 200 species, were collected and distributed in 1909-1910. At various times since 1901, small collections were made in Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Colorado, New Mexico, Wisconsin, Idaho and Alberta. During 1911-14 about 700 species were collected in Saskatchewan. In the desert of southern Arizona and sixteen of its mountain ranges, 1500 species were taken in 1908-11. By 1915, Blumer had prepared 3500 species or 30,000 specimens.

About 1000 catalogued specimens collected by Blumer in Colorado and Arizona from 1903 to 1910 are located in the Herbarium of the Chicago Museum of Natural History. The Herbarium of Iowa State College possesses collections made at Pine Ridge and Halsey, Nebraska; Fort Bayard, New Mexico; Minert, North Dakota; as well as a considerable number from Arizona.

The subject matter on which Blumer wrote reflected his wide range of interest. It has a pronounced botanical trend with particular references to the ecology of the plants observed. Geological considerations are always in the foreground. He has made a distinct contribution to the knowledge of plant habitat which should be useful to botanists of all times. He recognized the concept of microclimate and used it in his interpretation of plant distribution. As the reader advances with the explorer along the rugged terrain, he

not only visualizes the plants but their distribution, prevailing color, habitat and environment by means of graphic but simple language of the writer.

Among the scientific societies to which Mr. Blumer belonged were the American Association for Advancement of Science, The Botanical Society of America, The American Genetics Association, The Iowa Academy of Science, and the honorary Society of Phi Kappa Phi.

Jacob Blumer was a man of good will who responded generously to his fellowmen. His personal correspondence with those who knew him best in later years reflected an appreciation of nature expressed in descriptions of sunsets, cloud formations, spider webs, the changing seasons, and countless other phenomena.

He died after a brief illness in a hospital at Ortonville, Minnesota, on November 17, 1948. The interment was at Luverne, Iowa, the location of the early family home.

ADA HAYDEN
Iowa State College

William Harold Davis

1876-1948

I met William Harold Davis in 1912 when fresh from Cornell University he came to the Iowa State Teachers College to teach botany and agriculture. At that time I had just completed a course in elementary botany and disliked it thoroughly. But one class under Prof. Davis changed my whole attitude toward both science and the teaching profession; in fact he directed my life



William Harold Davis

into each of those channels. For he combined in one personality three things: an endless enthusiasm for his particular field of study, a rare ability to impart what he knew, and an unquenchable desire to know the meanings of things. His constant admonition to me was: "get your feet under your table and get subject matter."

He himself always lived up to that admonition. Not only did he learn from books, but from the fields and woods, from the spoken word, and most of all from experimental study; to the day of his death, he was a learner.

In 1919, Davis left the Iowa State Teachers College to obtain his Doctorate in Plant Pathology and Mycology at the University of Wisconsin. Obtaining his degree in 1921, he was called to an Assistant Professorship of Plant Pathology in the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, which position he held until his retirement because of illness in 1942.

As an undergraduate at New York State Teachers College, he studied under C. Stuart Gager, and under G. F. Atkinson at Cornell. He never tired of speaking of the influence of these two great scientists upon his own life and work.

Dr. Davis was a frequent contributor to scientific journals, and in recognition of his work, he was made a fellow of the A. A. A. S. and after leaving our state continued his membership in the Iowa Academy of Science.

In addition to his scientific attainments, Dr. Davis was a skillful photographer and an accomplished clarinetist, playing for some time with Conway's Band, and the Open Air Theatre Orchestra at Elmira, New York.

Dr. Davis loved to hunt and fish but while engaged in these sports, he commonly paid more attention to the natural phenomena about him than he did to the acquiring of a "bag-limit." His hunting trips were Nature Study trips for the most part.

For all his genius and rare personal accomplishments Dr. Davis never quite learned that one dare not always express openly what one feels or believes. We, who knew and understood this last quality, who knew that it came from his utter hatred of sham, loved him because of it and in spite of it. Some, who saw only that phase, often misunderstood and disliked him accordingly.

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NECROLOGY

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Yet as I look back over the records of those men who have made history, one of the real tests of greatness appears to have been the capacity for acquiring both friends and enemies.

ROY L. ABBOTT,

Iowa State Teachers College

Dr. E. W. Lindstrom

1891-1948

Ernest Walter Lindstrom was born in Chicago, Illinois, February 5, 1891. Known throughout the world for his genetic studies on plants, it was proper that this child should have early broken loose from the city tradition with sojourns in the forests of the Rockies as a student forester. Equally fitting

was his interest in sports calling for incisive action and group leadership.

The A.B. degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1914 was followed by three years at Cornell University and the doctorate. It was characteristic that Lindstrom joined the nascent science of Genetics rather than the staid branches of Botany. His doctorate thesis on "Chlorophyll inheritance in Maize" was as a window through which students to follow looked in the search for the progress to come. New avenues were opened for attack on problems of food building through chlorophyll action. Emphasis was laid on significance of many genes to the inheritance of and control of economic characters. Lind-



Dr. E. W. Lindstrom

strom's life work was thus early defined.

For a time World War I diverted Lindstrom from his chosen path. He trained for and served as a pilot in the Air Corps with a rank of 2nd lieutenant in A.E.F. But the flush of youth to serve throughout at the very front was not to be granted, for war was nearly over when he finally reached the European theater.

In those days the University of Wisconsin had one of the few departments of Genetics. He returned to his alma mater, assuming responsibilities in teaching and research, particularly as related to plant breeding. Most of his time was devoted to work with his favorite plant, corn. Three years of research led to a series of papers clarifying corn inheritance problems.

Iowa State College was fortunate in having men with the foresight to recognize basic genetic teaching and research as an essential need in a Land Grant school. To four bare walls Lindstrom was called to organize the Department of Genetics in 1922.

Dr. Lindstrom recognized from the beginning that the integration and development of a department of Genetics in an institution which already had a tradition of research and teaching in the fields of plant and animal breeding might be difficult. He understood the three-fold role of science in an institute of technology such as Iowa State College. The basic science must be cultivated, the new tools, techniques and observations developed must flow freely to those working in the more specialized fields of application, and an adequate training program must be set up for students so that men entering either basic or applied aspects of genetics can carry on.

To this new position Professor Lindstrom not only brought his skills but also those of Miss A. Cornelia Anderson of Waukesha, Wisconsin, whom he married in 1921. The five years which followed were devoted to building up the department and integrating it with the other disciplines of the College. These years were fairly free of administrative interruptions. Through his efforts the world came to recognize Iowa State as a Genetic center, the hybrid corn program became well understood, and sixteen research papers were published.

In 1927 the International Education Board of the Rockefeller Foundation invited Professor Lindstrom to spend a year assisting them in selecting researches of European investigators worthy of their support. The contacts with these researches and with the leaders and advanced students making them became of outstanding value to Iowa State. Few educational institutions indeed had the benefit of counsel backed by so wide experience.

The eight years from 1928 to 1936 were marked by brilliant researches by Lindstrom and his students. Previously untouched problems were attacked and carried to useful conclusions on which action programs could be based. Lindstrom's contributions of the period were contained in seventeen papers. Lindstrom's experience and matured judgment were increasingly called upon in selecting key personnel, for methods of teaching, and in choosing significant programs for research.

With this background, the next step could hardly be avoided. In 1937 Lindstrom took on the added duties of Vice Dean of the Graduate College, a position he held for twelve years. Into this position he threw all that he had. His own research, which was creating his reputation, was pushed aside for the common good. His thoughts went into the making of a Graduate School which should be ever going forward and into the broader problem of better standards for graduate schools of our country, particularly those of the Land Grant Colleges. But Professor Lindstrom was selfless in his efforts. He wished education and research in all institutions of learning to advance. To further this end he gave, in 1944-45, a year of his life in assisting the Colombian Government to establish a Genetics Department in their National University of Medellin.

It is early to evaluate the full import of this effort. Iowa has been the gainer in more ways than most of us can name.

In the death of Professor E. W. Lindstrom on November 8, 1948, Iowa State College lost a constructive leader in the search for future progress. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. A. Cornelia Lindstrom, and three children, Eugene Shipman Lindstrom, Mrs. William M. Buck, and Mrs. Wallace E. Manis. In his time Professor Lindstrom has served as a member of many professional societies: three years as secretary, one as vice president, and one as president of the Genetics Society of America; three years as secretary of the American Naturalists, and for many years on the Endowment and Finance Committee of the Iowa Academy of Science. He has attended and participated in three important international genetic congresses. In less than the allotted life span his has been a full career.

R. E. BUCHANAN

Ames, Iowa

W. H. McFarland

1893-1948

With the passing of W. H. McFarland on July 16, 1948, general education lost a champion and the secondary school curriculum revision program of the Iowa State Department of Public Instruction lost its leader. His breadth of vision and friendly, patient perseverance will long be remembered by his fellow workers.

Born at New Hampton, Iowa, on February 22, 1893, Mr. McFarland was educated in the public schools and received the bachelor's and master's degrees

from the State University of Iowa.

After twenty-six years of service as a high school teacher and superintendent of schools in the Iowa towns of Oelwein, Grant, Blockton, Clearfield, and Mount Ayr, he became, in 1944, a member of the staff of the State Department of Public Instruction. In addition to serving as regional supervisor of northwest Iowa, he was appointed chairman of the central planning committee of the Department's high school curriculum revision program. In this capacity and as editor of the handbooks prepared by committees of high school teachers, he furnished a quality of leadership which resulted in national recognition. The completed curricula



W. H. McFarland

reflect his thoughts and efforts and are a tribute to him.

Mr. McFarland was active in the affairs of his community, being a member of Grace Methodist Church, Des Moines; Phi Delta Kappa, professional education fraternity; the American Association of School Administrators; the Iowa State Education Association; and an advisory member of the state board of control of the Iowa High School Athletic Association.

His illness was attributed to a fungal infection of the blood rarely reported in medical history. Confinement of about a month preceded his death at Iowa Methodist Hospital.

Mr. McFarland is survived by his wife, Elsie, a son, Richard, two brothers, and a sister.

W. H. BRAGONIER
Ames, Iowa

Thomas C. Stephens

1876-1948

The outline facts of Doctor Stephens' first thirty years give only a single suggestion of the consistent and sustained career as a teacher of biology and the research scientist of his later decades. As with many boys, the choice of a profession evidently proved difficult.

He was born in Adrian, Michigan, his father a college president and writer. The first twelve years were spent in Adrian, then six in Pittsburgh, Penn-



Thomas C. Stephens

sylvania, where he prepared for college. Two years in Adrian College were followed by two years in Kansas City University, Kansas. After a year and several summers of gainful employment, the academic year of 1900-1901 found him at Chicago University, from which he transferred sufficient credits to secure the A.B. degree at Kansas City University in June of 1901. The first suggestion of a possible life direction came the following summer, when he enrolled at the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole, Massachusetts.

This tentative effort in biology was, however, indecisive, for during the years 1901-1904 he pursued a medical course in the University of Kansas

College of Physicians and Surgeons at Kansas City, Kansas, finishing with the M.D. degree. At the age of twenty-eight, equipped thus for the practice of medicine (and for successful practice, the friends of his later career always said), he chose rather not to practice medicine, but to accept the offer of a fellowship in zoology at University of Chicago, where he spent the years from 1904-1906. Clearly, the matter of a permanent profession was settled here, and when the call came he accepted a professorship in biology at Morningside College, Sioux City, in the autumn of 1906, a position held by him for just forty years, until he retired at seventy in 1946. His death occurred on November 24, 1948, his wife, a Kansas City woman to whom he was married in 1909, and a grown son and daughter surviving him.

It was as though Doctor Stephens' life took a new, different, and inspired direction following his decision to devote himself to teaching and the work of a research scientist. At Morningside he found himself in a new environment geographically and to this environment he gave himself without reservation. The testimony of his college students leaves no question as to his being a great teacher, and his services to organizations of adults with objectives lying within his field, as also the great volume of his contributions to this field, gave him an assured position as one of the most productive biologists of the America of his day. A definitive biography of Doctor Stephens, including his over one hundred published articles, notes, and editorials, should find somewhere a place.

How fully Doctor Stephens identified himself with the scientific organizations and interests of his new environment a few facts will make abundantly clear. During his first year of teaching at Morningside he joined the Iowa Academy of Science, was elected a Fellow in 1915 and President in 1919. His membership in the American Association for the Advancement of Science also dates from 1906, and he became a Fellow in 1922. Similarly, he became active from the first in the Sioux City Academy of Science, into which he infused new life. Between 1911 and 1948 he spent sixteen summers as Instructor and Research Associate of the Iowa Lakeside Laboratory of the University of Iowa at West Lake Okoboji. During the second decade of the century he was especially active in the cause of conservation as a member and president of the Iowa Conservation Association, being awarded the gold medal and citation of the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund in 1917 (a national honor) for his work on legislation for the preservation of the Bobwhite and the Pinnated Grouse. He was a founder of the very active Sioux City Bird Club in 1914 and of the expanding Iowa Ornithologists' Union in 1923. He had joined the Nebraska Ornithologists' Union in 1911 and became an honorary life member in 1932. Also in 1911 he joined the Wilson Ornithological Club, the leading organization devoted to Mississippi Valley ornithology, served as its president for three years, 1914-1916, and the editor of its Bulletin for fourteen years, 1925-38. He became an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union in 1909 and was elected one of seventy-five full members in 1920. Cornell College conferred upon him the D.Sc. degree in 1945.

From the above it becomes clear that Dr. Stephens was a specialist in American ornithology. He did, however, devote a considerable part of his energies to the study of mammals and mollusks, and a number of his publications lie in these fields. At the time of his death three extensive manuscripts were complete: An Annotated Bibliography of Iowa Ornithology, An Annotated Bibliography of North Dakota Ornithology (the same title for South Dakota had been privately lithoprinted in 1945), The Birds of Union County, South Dakota (with William Youngworth). The first named would make a volume of imposing size, as would also his voluminous files on the geographical distribution of the birds of Iowa, the most extensive and complete work thus far assembled by anyone in this major field. The Birds of Woodbury County, Iowa, although unfinished, would also compose a sturdy volume. Thus the life of Thomas Calderwood Stephens has added richly to the scientific possessions of his adopted state; indeed, it has extended widely the zoological content of a large portion of the eastern United States.

CHARLES R. KEYES,
Cornell College

Charles S. Trachsel

In the passing of Charles S. Trachsel the Iowa City High School lost one of its highly respected faculty members. He will be long in the memory of his students as a kind, patient and sympathetic teacher. During his thirty years of service at City High he was at one time an advisor for the Debating Society; was the first to introduce radio and organize a radio club. But his greatest interest was in a group of boys and girls interested in science. To-



Charles S. Trachsel

gether they organized the Science Club and each year engaged on some large project to display to the school and public in the spring. Mr. Trachsel was very much interested in the Junior Academy of Science and directed its activities for a short period. During Miss Samuelson's term of office as Superintendent of Public Instruction in Iowa he was chairman of the committee that compiled the Iowa Course of Study for Physics.

Mr. Trachsel was born in Goodland, Kansas and moved to Pulaska, Iowa with his parents when quite young. He spent his early life on a farm in Dows County where he attended rural school, and later attended Pulaska High School from which he graduated. It is

interesting to note that Mr. Trachsel returned to Pulaska later and taught in the same high school, becoming principal for a time. His collegiate work was done at Bluffton Academy and at Bluffton College, Bluffton, Ohio, graduating in 1917. He came to Iowa City High School in the fall of 1917 after a summer at Iowa University. After a year as instructor in Mathematics and Physics, he took a years absence for World War I Army duty, participating in the battle of St. Mihiel, France. On September 1, 1920, Mr. Trachsel was married to Marguerite Hilles of Cantril. Mrs. Trachsel, two daughters, and a sister survive him. From 1921 until his death he was head of the science department, teaching physics and some chemistry. Through summer school at Iowa University he completed his work for a M.A. in 1927.

Mr. Trachsel was a member of the Methodist Church; of Iowa City Lodge No. 4 A. F. and A. M., and of Epsilon Chapter of Phi Delta Kappa.

Throughout his years of service at Iowa City High School returning alumni paid tribute to Mr. Trachsel by their visits to his laboratory. No greater tribute can be given a teacher.

W. E. BECK,
Iowa City, Iowa

Emery Ernest Watson

1876-1948

Professor Emery Ernest Watson a member of the Department of Mathematics of Iowa State Teachers College died August 29, 1948. Mr. Watson was born at McVeigh, Iowa, February 13, 1876. He attended Iowa State Teachers College and graduated with a M.D.I. degree in 1902. He did graduate work at the University of Iowa where he received a Master of Science in 1905. He continued his graduate work at the University of Chicago during the summers of 1905 and 1908.



Emery Ernest Watson

He is survived by his wife, Grace M. Watson whom he married at Ionia, Iowa, in 1908. Also surviving is a daughter, Mrs. Leonard Olsen, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. Watson was a Professor of Mathematics and Physics at Wheaton College, Wheaton, Illinois from 1905 to 1908. He was a Professor of Mathematics at Washington College, Pullman, Washington, from 1908 through 1910; Professor and Head of the Department of Mathematics and Astronomy at Parsons College, Fairfield, Iowa from 1910 till 1920. From 1920 till the time of his death he was Pro-

fessor of Mathematics at Iowa State Teachers College.

Mr. Watson's energy found outlet in a program of publications in the field of elementary mathematics and science. He was co-author of a book on general mathematics for college classes which was used rather extensively throughout the East and Middle West. He also was the author of a Projective Geometry book and numerous articles in such magazines as the Mathematics Teacher and School Science and Mathematics.

Mr. Watson was elected to membership in the Iowa Academy of Science in 1914. His interest in the Academy was evidenced by his faithful attendance at the annual meetings of the Academy since the time of his election.

H. VAN ENGEL
Cedar Falls, Iowa